

should have been turned out of the church long ago. He was not guilty, and the allegations made by Mr. Bowen were false. He would pronounce them so. He referred sarcastically to the fact that Mr. Bowen had not had time to prepare to answer the questions, but said he had time to charge him with being a criminal, the badness of which the three epithets used by him could hardly compass. There should be no secrecy in the matter, if he could help it, and everything should be sifted to the very bottom.

Mr. Beecher had now allowed his voice to die down to one in which were expressed mingled sadness and reproach, when suddenly bursting forth with his loudest and most vehement tones, he said, "As for myself, I pronounce the allegations as false, and with Almighty God before me and the judgment day I arraign him as a slanderer and a liar."

Then, as he sat down, was enacted a scene which has never but twice before taken place in Plymouth Church lecture room, clapping of hands, stamping of feet, and men halloaing plaudits of their pastor, while his wife bowed her head upon her hands and wept bitterly for some moments.

The meeting then adjourned. At the call of the chair the examining committee met immediately after the adjournment, and decided to summon Bowen to appear before them on the eve of the 23rd inst., at the residence of Assistant Pastor Halliday, there to give proof of the allegations contained in his communication of the 4th inst.

ST. LOUIS, 11.—B. H. Engelcke testified to having seen, in whole or part, telegrams, in the hands of Joyce, informing him of the contemplated visits of the revenue agent. Witness always straightened up his house on such occasions, and it almost always happened that the agents came out after information had been received.

J. W. Douglass, ex-commissioner of internal revenue, was next put on the stand, and said that during 1873, 1874 and 1875, there were efforts constantly made to ferret out the frauds that were being perpetrated.

Witness identified the following as having been read by him—

"St. Louis, February 3rd, 1875.
"To J. W. Douglass, Washington, D. C.

"Do not like the order. It will damage the government and injure the administration. Will explain when I see you. (Signed)

"J. McDONALD."

NEW LONDON, Conn., 11.—The burglar who entered the National Bank of Commerce on Tuesday night has been discovered in the person of Geo. C. Packer, one of the tellers of that institution, who has made a confession. All the missing funds of the bank, amounting to \$25,100, have been recovered.

BALTIMORE, Md., 11.—The remains of Reverdy Johnson were escorted from the Executive Mansion at Annapolis this p.m. by Governor Carroll, both houses of the legislature, members of the court of appeals of Maryland, Admiral Rodgers and commander Terry of the naval school, the president of the faculty and students of St. John's college, members of the bar and citizens of Annapolis, all on foot, to the depot, where they were placed on a special car and brought to this city, accompanied by relatives and friends. The funeral takes place on Sunday p.m.

CHICAGO, 12.—The Tribune's Washington special says the friends of Babcock are striving to offset the evil tidings from St. Louis by cunning hints of a coming something in his favor, which shall hang the jury and give him the day in the end. Bets are openly made by the friends of Grant that Babcock will escape Scot free. It is learned, in circles informed as to the situation in St. Louis, that these are based on the calculation that one of the jurors, D. W. Tantor, is dependent upon to hold out against his fellows, and under no circumstances give a vote against Babcock.

The Tribune's Washington special says Gen. Ord was before the House special committee on the Texas border trouble yesterday, and detailed at length the condition of affairs along the Rio Grande. He said raids are almost of daily occurrence, and it is impossible to top them with the present military force under his command. The Rio Grande river is of such a nature that the channel is constantly changing, and whenever the river recedes

from the American side, leaving a strip of land where a channel was, the Mexicans settle upon it, and claim to have exclusive jurisdiction, and refuse to cross to the Mexican side. The raiders are aided by these squatters, and their presence aggravates the existing evil. General Ord said further that the negro troops of his command could not be relied on in case of trouble, that they were of the worst class of southern negroes, and that white officers did not dare to leave their wives alone. These troops also made trouble in the families of Mexicans living on the Mexican side, and the officers were unable to control them. The best class of negroes in Texas will not enter the army, but prefer to work on farms in the interior of the State, and this they are doing. With two good regiments of troops General Ord said the raids could be stopped, and peace restored along the border.

The chairman said the special committee had received a telegram from Mexico, confirmatory of the advice received by the Mexican minister, that Cortinas is still in prison in the city of Mexico, and not in Matamoros under guard.

The grand jury in the United States District Court has found indictments against Charles H. Reed, Prosecuting Attorney of Cook county, and Aldermen Hildreth and Cullerton, who were formerly revenue gaugers in this district, for conspiracy to defraud the government. Reed is at present in St. Louis, as witness in the Babcock trial.

U. S. District Attorney Bangs denies that Charles H. Reed, prosecuting attorney of this county, has been indicted, or that any indictment has been found against him by the grand jury. The statement that he had been indicted has no foundation in fact.

NEW YORK, 12.—Rev. Fred Bell, the reformed pugilist minister, as he is called, was last night deposed from his charge of the Primitive Methodist church, Brooklyn, on charges similar to those against Beecher. An affidavit of one of the lady parishioners, upon which the action was taken, was presented as that of a dying woman, she being in the last stage of consumption.

The Rev. Father Adams, a Brooklyn clergyman, jumped from the ferry boat into East river, rescued from drowning a woman who attempted suicide by leaping from the same boat. Adams was encumbered with his clerical garb, and both were nearly drowned when rescued.

BOSTON, 12.—Winslow, the forger, is in London, England, and his arrest is expected to-day.

WASHINGTON, 12.—Information has been received that Bear Wolf, Crow chief, had been at Fort Pease, at the mouth of Big Horn, that he had a battle with the Sioux, killing six, and that forty or fifty Sioux are around Fort Pease, killing the inhabitants at every opportunity, five persons having already been wounded.

The President to-day was examined in the Babcock case at the Executive Mansion, Wm. A. Cook, of this city, representing General Babcock, and Mr. Eaton the Government. The examination was attended by Chief Justice Waite and Attorney General Pierpont. The deposition will not be made public until read in the court in St. Louis.

PHILADELPHIA, 12.—George W. Fletcher, convicted of the murder of Wm. Hanley, is sentenced to be hung.

ST. LOUIS, 12.—At the opening of the Babcock trial this morning the cross-examination of J. W. Douglass, ex-commissioner of internal revenue, was completed in a few important questions on the re-direct.

Nearly the entire morning session was taken up in trying to trace through the telegraph clerks of this city and Washington, and by the doorkeepers and messengers of the executive mansion, certain telegrams not yet admitted, to prove that they were received and sent back and forth between Joyce and McDonald, and Gen. Babcock in Washington. Finally the defense waived this proof as to one dispatch and allowed the following admitted to be in Gen. Babcock's handwriting to be read—

"Washington, D. C., Dec. 13, 1874.
"To General John McDonald, St. Louis, Mo.

"I succeeded. They will not go. I will write you.

"Signed,
"SYLPH."

Before this was read, Judge Porter announced that they proposed to make a lengthy legal argument against the admission of the other telegrams, and perhaps they might wish to include this 'Sylph' dispatch in those objected to. The defense wished to reserve that point.

DENVER, 12.—The legislature adjourned *sine die* last night. The House passed a bill taxing church property, but the Council indefinitely postponed it.

The constitutional convention has made the suffrage chapter the special order for Monday. A strong and determined effort will be made for woman suffrage.

Bishop Machefaut, of the Catholic church, has publicly threatened the opposition of his constituency to the ratification of the constitution, if it contains an article prohibiting the division of the school fund. There is, however, considerable dissent from the Bishop's views among the Catholic laity, and it is not believed he can make good his threat, which will have little or no influence with the convention.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., 12.—The *Avalanche's* Jackson, Miss., special says the committee of investigation into the official conduct of Cardozo, state superintendent of education, report, after diligent inquiry, that he is guilty of ten counts—perjury, liability for public moneys unaccounted for from the time since his induction in office, misappropriation of public moneys, embezzlement, speculation, bribery, fraudulent issuance of witnesses' certificates, forgery, extortion, and having in his possession state moneys unaccounted for.

HALIFAX, 11.—The schooner *Esquimaux* brought here the crew of the ship *Progress*, from Galveston for Liverpool, abandoned, ten feet of water in hold. Cargo, cotton and beef, with vessel, is valued at \$350,000.

NEW ORLEANS, 12.—Col. E. A. Levee, who recently arrived from Mexico, says the report of the revolution of Perforis Diaz has been greatly exaggerated. He states that the local disturbance caused by revolutionists in the border states has been actually suppressed.

ST. LOUIS, 12.—Deputy commissioner Rogers was examined as a witness.

The opposition of the defense to the admission of the dispatches alleged to have passed between Joyce and McDonald and Babcock was carried to the utmost extremity. They would admit nothing the clear proof of which could not be produced. They required not only proof of authorship and transmission by telegraph, but that the dispatches were actually placed into the hands of the persons to whom they were addressed.

At the opening of the p.m. session, counsel on both sides appeared with numerous law books and evidently prepared to make their arguments as strong as possible.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 12.—The convention of railroad ticket agents adjourned to-day, to meet one year hence at the call of the President. The only important business to-day was the adoption of a schedule of regular rates, which was about the same as last year.

NEW YORK, 12.—Geo. C. Smith, formerly President of the National Loan Trust Co., and Treasurer of the State Insurance Co., both of Chicago, has been arrested on complaint of Homer Cook, assignee of the State Insurance Co., charged with having unlawfully converted some \$150,000 of assets of that Co., without the assent of the directors. Smith was traced to this city, and afterwards to Morristown, N. J., by detectives, who have had him under surveillance for some time past.

Pesach N. Rubenstein was found guilty this eve of the murder of Sarah Alexander, on the outskirts of Brooklyn, Dec. 12th last, and was sentenced to be hanged March 24th.

CINCINNATI, 12.—The *Commercial's* Urbana, O., special says while the Pan Handle train was taking water a few miles west of that place last night, the conductor's attention was attracted by some one attempting to uncouple the engine and two forward cars from the balance of the train. The conductor, on going on the platform, was confronted by a masked man, who attempted to stab him with a butcher knife. The conductor pulled the bell cord and drew a revolver and fired at the robber, who made his escape. Two other men were seen,

and it is supposed they contemplated robbing the express car.

WASHINGTON, 12.—During January the demand for postage stamps, postal cards, and stamped envelopes reached the unprecedented amount of three and a half million dollars worth. This figure is considered indicative of a rapid revival of business throughout the country.

General Ord, commanding the military department of Texas, was examined to-day by a select committee of the House on the Texas frontier troubles, and gave a very full and intelligent account of the cattle raids, to which the ranchers on the American side of the Rio Grande for 500 miles along the river and for 150 miles back are subjected. The country which is the scene of these forays is separated from the river by an extensive belt of undergrowth forest, which forms a shelter for cattle thieves, and renders it next to impossible for military patrols or posts to interfere with them. There are two classes of Mexicans on the Texas side—one intelligent and honest ranchers, as much opposed to these raids as the American portion of the population, and the other consisting of worthless fellows, mostly outlaws, or pesetters from the Mexican army, who act as spies for their comrades when they cross the river on their cattle stealing expeditions. On their own side of the river, these bands, which sometimes number from 100 to 150 men, are in league with the local authorities, their recognized chief being Cortina, so that all facilities are given them for disposing of their plunder. The national government are not to be blamed. General Ord says the cause of this state of things is because it is the system of the government to let each State take care of its own affairs. The only remedy which the General is urging on the War Department is to increase the cavalry force on the Rio Grande, and give him authority, when his troops come on the trail of these thieving bands, to let the pursuit be continued to the Mexican side of the river, and let the troops deal summary punishment. He states that he has been in one or more northern States and himself and the Mexican commandant have an arrangement by which Indian expeditions are followed on either side of the river, and on some occasions the American and Mexican troops have co-operated.

The committee on expenditure of the Department of Justice made an investigation into judicial overcharges in the western district of Texas, which revealed the practice of marshals and other officials out there of charging mileage and per diem fees of supposed deputies and guards in cases of imaginary arrests.

The deposition of the President in the case of Babcock was taken to-day at the Executive Mansion. There were present Chief Justice Waite, Secretary Bristow, Attorney General Pierpont, Wm. A. Cook, one of Babcock's counsel, and Mr. Eaton, who represented the prosecution. The examination began at 11 a. m., and terminated at 2 p. m. It is said to have been very thorough, and characterized by the straightforwardness which marks the President's utterances. The oath was administered by the Chief Justice, and the examination developed the facts that Babcock had not influenced or attempted to influence the Executive in the selection of any official involved in the so called whiskey ring, that he had not interfered in any manner to cause the suspension of the celebrated order for the transfer of supervisors, but that its revocation was directed by the President himself, in order that suspicion being removed from the minds of those engaged in the frauds, they might more readily be detected in their efforts to cheat the government out of the revenue on distilled spirits. The President has implicit confidence in the integrity of Babcock and is satisfied with his explanation of the dispatches which have formed so important an element in his prosecution.

The cross-examination elicited nothing of importance whatever. Its objected seemed to be more directed against the President than Babcock. It, however, developed the fact that if there had been anything wrong on the part of that officer, which the President emphatically stated he did not believe, it was entirely without the knowledge of the President. He said during the twelve years Babcock had been intimately associated

with him, he had not learned anything calculated to impair confidence in his integrity.

The testimony as a whole declared that he strongly favored Babcock's honesty.

The House postal investigation develops the fact that the postal service between Missoula, Montana, and Walla Walla was continued after postmaster Moore, at the latter place, showed a cost of about \$1,000 per transfer of six months, also that the postal agent reporting the facts had his pay reduced, and Moore was removed. Some badgering of witnesses. Special agent Hurlbrook drew out the admission that among those who had aided Peterson in his contract system were Senator West and Secretary Belknap. Peterson will be remembered as the beneficiary to the straw bidding system in the Southern post route contracts.

Commodore Shufeldt, before the House naval committee, opposes the proposed organization of the admiralty. He says the present bill of exchange system gives the paymaster great opportunity to misappropriate funds, also great frauds are committed under the present system of advertising for bids and purchases. He favors the establishment of a school ship and the preparation of 500 American boys to replace an equal number of foreigners, and thus Americanize the navy.

BALTIMORE, 12.—The supreme bench of Baltimore sat to-day, and after a number of eulogies were pronounced upon Reverdy Johnson, a committee was appointed to prepare appropriate resolutions.

NEW LONDON, 12.—The amount of money recovered from Packer, teller of the National Bank of Commerce, is \$1,510 short of the amount stolen, but the bank is fully indemnified for the loss by mortgage security on Packer's house. The sympathy for Packer is very strong on account of his previous excellent character, and in view of the fact that he has a young wife and two children, and his age not over 25. He will be tried at the March term of the supreme court; his bail is fixed at \$5,000.

NEW YORK, 12.—The *Herald's* cable dispatch from Berlin says, Prince Bismarck has thanked the United States Cabinet and the foreign minister at Pekin for supporting the German claims for punishing the Chinese pirates who plundered and destroyed the German schooner *Hannah*.

Physicians declare the Count Von Arnim's son is hopelessly ill. His father is expected soon in the capital. The Emperor William has ordered the minister of justice to report on Count Arnim's pardon. His sentence of imprisonment will probably be transmuted into a money fine.

The endeavors of Herr Kapp and other legislative deputies, urging the government to a denunciation of the treaty of naturalization with America, seem fruitless. The government upholds the efficacy of the treaty.

Bismarck, in his allusions during his speech on Wednesday in the Reichstag about secret instigators of war alarms last spring said, referring to the Empress Augusta, Princess Radziwille, and Count Nesselrode, the Empress' chamberlain, that "an influential court clique continues intriguing against him and hopes to effect his (Bismarck's) removal."

There was a large congregation at Plymouth Church this morning. Beecher's subject was attaining a high moral state. In speaking of the advisory counsel, he said, out of 172 churches invited to take part in its proceedings 125 had accepted and would be represented.

A reduction of fully 33 per cent. in rents is probable throughout this city this spring.

Charles Hale, actor, died at Morristown on Friday, aged 57.

Henry Clews was unanimously readmitted to the membership of the stock and gold exchanges.

PITTSBURGH, 13.—The fast line West over Pennsylvania last night struck a heavy slide just east of Johnson station, throwing the train from the track and badly wrecking the engine, baggage car, and two passenger cars. The wrecked cars caught fire and the baggage car and two coaches were destroyed. A portion of the mails was also burned. One lady passenger and the baggage master were slightly bruised. No other casualties. The track is damaged for a distance of 200 feet, and the obstruction is so great that blasting will be resorted to to clear the track of debris.